

ORIGIN ACTION

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

POL 15-1 US/LENNEDY

SOC 14 US

FOR RM USE ONLY

CA-153

TO : All American diplomatic and consular posts

FROM : Department of State

DATE:

SUBJECT: Civil Rights

REF :

The Department previously transmitted by telegram excerpts of President Kennedy's reply to a message of good wishes on his civil rights program from President Bokro of the Central African Republic. Bokro has now publicly released the President's reply and posts may use the letter in an appropriate manner. The full text of the letter follows.

TO:

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your kind message of June 16. Your understanding and good wishes and those of your countrymen are of great value to me as I confront the difficult

10 JUL 6 1963

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

RECORDS BRANCH

problems

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FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

FORM 4-62 DS-323

Drafted by: S/S-Jillroy H. H. 6/29/63

Contents and Classification Approved by: A. J. J. J. J.

Classified: H - Mr. White

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problems of racial equality and civil rights.

As you know, this nation was founded by men of many countries and backgrounds, on the principle that all men are created equal and that the rights of all are diminished when the rights of one are threatened. These principles guide this government today, and they will continue to guide our nation.

Our progress in the struggle for full realization of these ideals has been uneven. Unfortunately, the many examples of progress--the peaceful and voluntary desegregation of schools, transportation facilities, and public accommodations--lack the drama and impact of demonstrations and violence. But we have seen (in past month) specific voluntary acts of desegregation by public and private citizens in some 170 different localities in our Southern states. This progress is real, and will last.

In a democracy where freedom of speech and individual belief must also be guarded, it is not simple to deal with hatred or intolerance.

Ours is a large country, a federation of fifty separate states. Each state retains certain police powers over which the federal government has no control. The national government may intervene only where

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only where there is a breach of some national obligation. The men who ~~xxxx~~ created our constitutional system had the specific and express desire to limit the powers of the national government over the people directly, and over the states in conduct of their affairs. These limitations were created out of revolution by men who suffered from tyranny. They are limitations which preserve our freedom, and they have been effective in doing so for almost 200 years. But they have, at the same time, made the country ineffective in the past, for a long period of time, ~~and~~ in dealing with racial discrimination left as one of the terrible effects of a cruel and unjustified system of slavery. In this country we are now faced with the consequences of this past. To resolve it, as I said to the country last week, is a moral obligation which cannot be met by the federal government alone, but requires the help of the ~~states~~ states and the localities and the citizens of the country. I am absolutely confident that we will receive that help...

I wish to assure you and the nations of the world, both free and unfree, that the United States Government has made no attempt, nor will it ~~make~~ any attempt, to conceal in any way its problems in the area of race relations. We do not pretend or believe that we are perfect

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CIVIL RIGHTS

are perfect, or that everyone in America is always in agreement.

But we have met other challenges in our national existence, and we will overcome this one.

Support and encouragement such as yours are most heartening and will make easier the task ahead.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

UNQUOTE

RUSK

END

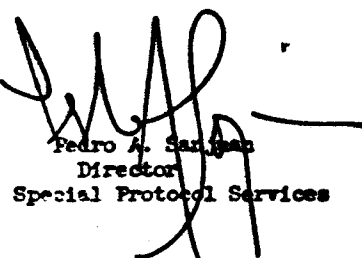
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Chief of Protocol

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Burke Marshall

Department of Justice

The attached material is for your information.


Pedro A. San Juan
Director
Special Protocol Services

PROGRESS REPORT
SPECIAL PROTOCOL SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

June 16, 1963

SUMMARY

Since April 1 six highly successful orientation programs were arranged for diplomats. The requests were in the fields of Housing, Education, Health and Welfare and Labor. Several incidents of racial discrimination occurred in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, the District of Columbia, Tennessee and Texas. Each of the cases, with the exception of one incident in Tennessee, grew out of the denial of public facilities because of color. In some cases we were powerless to do anything other than offer apologies and try to reason with the people involved. But in the other cases the results have ranged from the opening of the facilities by law (Maryland) to voluntary opening of the facilities (Delaware).

It has been very difficult to find apartments or houses for diplomats. We were successful in only 24 out of 46 requests for housing, and this only after long delays. Every non-white diplomat looking for housing in Washington since April 1962 has found at one time or another that he or she was undesirable because of the color of his or her skin.

Various arrangements were made for the travel of diplomatic officials to various parts of the country. These arrangements included speaking engagements by the Ambassadors of Nigeria, Paraguay and Sierra Leone as well as tours for the Ambassadors of Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Rwanda.

PROGRESS REPORT
SPECIAL PROTOCOL SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
June 16, 1963

ORIENTATION UNITED STATES

Since April 1 six conferences were held under the broadened "Orientation United States" program. The first conference so impressed the participating diplomats that two subsequent conferences were held at the request of diplomats who had heard about it. The small size of each conference has been beneficial because the diplomats can receive greater attention to their individual interests. Three of these conferences were in the field of housing. They were conducted by the office of International Housing of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and were attended by members of three embassies.

The Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters conducted a conference on the Federal Government where two embassies were represented.

One conference was held on Health, Education and Welfare Agencies. The office of International Training Programs of HEW conducted the meeting which was attended by representatives of three embassies.

One conference was held on labor and was arranged by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs of the Labor Department. Three embassies were represented at that conference.

A greater effort is now being made so that all embassies will have an ample opportunity to take advantage of the "Orientation United States" program.

The third program in a series of bi-monthly evening of entertainment for diplomats was arranged by Special Protocol Services on the evening of March 15, 1963. The program featured Juan Serrano, world-famous Spanish flamenco guitarist, and the Ethel Butler Dance Company with the "Dancers Five".

On April 25, 1963 Special Protocol Services produced its fourth program of entertainment for diplomats. The program featured the Air Force Singing Sergeants and the Airmen of Note. These two programs were enthusiastically received by the American-foreign audience. Special Protocol Services is presently planning the fifth program to take place in the late summer or early fall.

INCIDENTS

Maryland - Mr. Edward Opton, Jr., of the Duke University Medical Center, encountered discrimination in the company of foreign visitors at Colony Inn in Maryland. The case was referred to the Maryland Commission on Inter-racial Problems and Relations since the State Legislature had just passed a law which gave that agency direct authority to handle such a matter, with power to enforce compliance.

Washington, D. C. - Mr. Ibrahim Bashir Ishag, of the Sudan Ministry of Finance, encountered discrimination in the barber shop of the Roger Smith Hotel, where he was a guest with a group of twenty economists from 16 foreign countries. The local management of the hotel was informed of our concern for the proper treatment of all visitors to this country and our surprise that such an incident occurred in their establishment. The company management in New York expressed regret directly to Mr. Ishag and to the Department of State and gave assurances that this is not the policy of the hotel. Liaison with the D. C. Commissioners resulted in an inquiry by the D. C. Council on Human Relations and a stipulation from the hotel that all facilities will remain open to all people.

Tennessee - While traveling through Murfreesboro, Tennessee at night, Mr. Maurice Garrison, a Jamaican student, was stopped by a state trooper and charged with operating a vehicle with a faulty headlight. However, Mr. Garrison was delayed for approximately two hours before the charge was lodged against him. Our investigation showed that Mr. Garrison was accompanied by three white students and another Negro. It is felt that the state trooper stopped Mr. Garrison to charge him with operating a vehicle with a faulty headlight, but that he decided to delay him when he noticed that the group was racially mixed. After communicating with the authorities in Murfreesboro, we were assured that racial discrimination would not be involved in the proceedings against Mr. Garrison. Moreover, the original fine was reduced to \$15.00 to coincide with the charge.

Virginia - Another incident in April occurred in Warrenton, Virginia involving Mr. Lloyd M.H. Barnett, Second Secretary of the Embassy of Jamaica. He and his wife and child were ordered out of a restaurant, and they left to avoid arrest. This office communicated with persons of influence in Virginia and the officials of the State as well as the Justice Department and the Civil Rights Commission in an effort to effect a better reception of diplomats in the future. No tangible results have been forthcoming from these efforts, except that one concerned citizen has agreed to approach the proprietor of the restaurant in order to bring about a change in the restaurant's policy.

Delaware - On April 26, 1963 seven Negro students of Lincoln University in Oxford, Pennsylvania were arrested at the Rialto Theatre in Wilmington, Delaware on charges of trespass. Six were foreign students. Continuous liaison with the university, government officials of Delaware and the local integrationist group and the efforts of these parties resulted in the dropping of all charges and the integration of the theatre on May 1, 1963.

North Carolina - Miss Angie Brooks, Assistant Secretary of State for Liberia and delegate to the United Nations was refused service at the Sir Walter Hotel and the S and W Cafeteria in Raleigh, North Carolina on April 30, 1963. Miss Brooks was on a speaking engagement and was being accompanied by an integrated group of students and faculty members of the two colleges at which she spoke: Shaw University and North Carolina State College. When Miss Brooks and the party were refused service, one of the students notified newsmen.

Judge H. L. Riddle, who represents Governor Sanford on the Advisory Committee to the Office of Protocol, issued a statement on May 1, 1963 which expressed regret that the incident had occurred and called for the cooperation of innkeepers and restaurant owners. Governor Sanford issued a concurring statement. In addition to acquiring these expressions from the officials of North Carolina, the office also conveyed the apologies of the Department of State to His Excellency S. Edward Peal, Ambassador of Liberia. Efforts are now being made to integrate the Raleigh establishments.

Texas - Dr. Sekender A. Kahn, Pakistanian national serving on the staff at Texas College, and Miss Munntaz Bano, Pakistanian student at Jarvis Christian College, were denied the use of the facilities of an "automatic laundry" in Tyler, Texas. Mr. William Wayne Justice, United States Attorney at Tyler, Texas has agreed to intercede with the proprietors of "College Cleaners" in an attempt to persuade them to change their policy so that all people will be allowed to use the facilities.

HOUSING -- Embassies and Chanceries

In this entire period only two countries have been able to legitimately establish chanceries in Washington. Many have been looking, such as Congo (Leopoldville), Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, and Nigeria, and more new countries will be coming soon.

The increasingly vocal and well-organized opposition of citizen neighborhood organizations that had succeeded in defeating the appeals of Dahomey, Spain, Syria and Saudi Arabia, was fanned to even greater intensity and agitation by the appeal of the USSR to build a chancery in Chevy Chase. This case unfortunately has served as a cause celebre and rallying point for all local interests opposed to chanceries in residential areas.

On June 18, following a second stormy hearing to reconsider the Soviet chancery appeal in the light of new construction plans, the Board of Zoning Adjustment announced its 3 to 2 decision in favor of the appeal. At the same time it also granted the appeal of the Congo Brazzaville chancery that had been pending for two months.

In view of the public furor that has surrounded the Soviet chancery issue, the Board of Zoning Adjustment explained at some length its reasons for granting the Soviet appeal. They stated the view that zoning regulations allow chanceries in any area provided that three criteria of compatibility are met: scope of operation, parking facilities and design of structure. They noted that a chancery is not a commercial establishment as such, but can exist and operate in a residential neighborhood without detriment to it. Furthermore, they pointed out that, since the District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government, residents of the city must accept the logical and reasonable necessity of living in the proximity of a governmental or diplomatic building.

The Board of Zoning Adjustment also included in this decision its judgment of the amended Fulbright bill now pending in Congress. The Board expressed the belief that it would be unfair and impractical to force the few new chanceries, not already established, into costly commercial areas or to relegate them to an enclave. These "can surely be accommodated in our midst with welcome", they stated.

The reasonable position taken by the majority of the Board of Zoning Adjustment in this latest and most controversial appeal is in complete agreement with the views and hopes of the Department. The reaction of these segments of the public who opposed the appeal is severe, however, and counteraction by the Chevy Chase citizens is threatened.

HOUSING -- Apartment and Houses

During this period we received 46 requests for aid in finding houses and apartments. Of the 22 requests for houses to rent, we succeeded in filling six, and six more found houses through other channels. Of the 24 seeking apartments, 10 found apartments through our efforts and two through other channels.

Apartments are always the most difficult to find. We located some by dint of pressure and persuasion, but not without some unpleasant repercussions. A landlord opening a 7-unit building for rent with the intent of having it all-white was persuaded to rent two apartments to African diplomatic personnel and operate on an integrated basis. He later protested to us in anger that no white would now rent in his building, that his rental to the Africans is causing him financial loss, (his prices being too high for Negroes in the neighborhood), and that this proves that cooperation with our office is counter to the interests of Washington landlords. It appears true that in those areas of our city which are in transition, as is the area where this building is located, landlords and white tenants feel insecure and buildings, where the color line is broken, do reveal a tendency to swing to all Negro occupancy. It is in the stabler neighborhoods, (along Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin Avenues), where integrated buildings have the most certainty of success. It is also there that the diplomats prefer to live. But so far we have been unsuccessful in obtaining the needed apartments in those areas.

During the spring months the difficulty of finding any rentals, of houses as well as apartments, becomes greater than ever because of city-wide seasonal increase in demand. As the above figures indicate, many diplomats are in need of a house, but in the present market it has been harder than ever to assist them. Our recent efforts reveal that almost all houses for rent west of Rock Creek Park are not available to non-whites, and that in effect Glover Park, Georgetown and American University Park remain as closed as the avowedly "exclusive" areas of Spring Valley and Wesley Heights.

Our efforts to win the cooperation of the Washington Real Estate Board and its now defunct Diplomatic Housing Committee have been in vain. In a rather lengthy exchange of correspondence with Mr. Frank Luchs (see Tab A) we stressed the urgent needs and clarified our position to the effect that these needs must be considered within the framework of open occupancy and that the list of housing needs we submit must be inspected and considered in toto. The last communication from the Washington Real Estate Board tersely rejects our position by declaring definitively that they are prepared to consider the needs of diplomats only. Since the Department of State cannot follow the policy of seeking discriminatory assistance for diplomats that is not available to its own officers and officials, and since this position had been repeatedly made clear in the foregoing correspondence, this final reply would seem to close the book in a fruitless and discouraging exchange.

HOUSING -- Occupancy problems

Our good offices have been requested on a number of problems arising between landlords and diplomatic tenants. We resolved a quarrel over the removal of a Turkish diplomat's car which the landlord had arranged to tow away. We are providing assistance in a conflict over the violation of lease between a landlord and the Iraqi Cultural Attache. We were able to settle a complaint concerning the amount of parking space used by the Cameroon Embassy. A Congolese diplomat, having been recalled, left owing over \$1,000 in rent and damages, and we are working to arrive at a settlement between his embassy and the owners. We are also dealing with the Ambassador of Niger on the question of his honoring his contracts on both his embassy and his chancery, the time limits on his options to buy having both expired without his taking action or stating intent. Among our most difficult and unrewarding negotiations of this period were those concerning the Moroccan Embassy. One case involved the lease on their embassy, the other an apartment lease of the Secretary of the Embassy. In both cases the leases which did not have diplomatic clause, were broken and the Moroccans then refused to pay the rent due, claiming that their security deposit could be used for the rent, although this was specifically forbidden by the terms of the lease in both cases. In both these conflicts our efforts to induce a more cooperative and responsible attitude on the part of the Moroccans have been of little avail. A complaint of the Cameroon

Commercial Counselor about his faulty heating system and his subsequent suspicion of his landlord's motives were resolved to the satisfaction of the diplomat and the landlord.

In two cases, one involving the Economic Minister Counselor of Ecuador and the other a First Secretary of the Indian Embassy, we investigated landlords' claims of damage to property. In both cases we judged the damage to be within or on the borderline of the "normal wear and tear" permitted in the lease and did not intervene with the diplomat or embassy involved.

In two cases of non-payment of rent by African students renting apartments, we investigated and sought guidance and help for the students through their respective Foreign Student Advisor's office (at Georgetown University and at Howard). Both cases were satisfactorily settled.

Complaints of neighbors about the residence of the Ambassador from Togo, claiming gross negligence of property and subsequent devaluation of the neighborhood, were investigated and determined to be greatly exaggerated, if not completely unfounded.

Complaints of neighbors about the volume of noise emitting from the apartment of the Counselor of the Embassy of Congo Leopoldville are being investigated. The Counselor links these complaints to two anonymous phone calls telling him to get out of the apartment house.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS BILL

On March 11, 1963 the General Assembly of the State of Maryland adopted public accommodations legislation after years of efforts by the Department of State and practically every civil rights, religious and civic organization in the State. Local organizations had sponsored such legislation since 1951. In 1960 protest demonstrations became prevalent throughout the State. In 1961 the repeated rebuffs of diplomats of color in public places became acute in Maryland and particularly on Route 40; through the office of Special Protocol Services, the Department of State initially expressed its interest to the State Legislature. This was part of a campaign launched with the assistance of the White House, the Civil Rights Commission and the approval of the Governor of Maryland. A special session of the Legislature was called by the Governor to consider the measure in 1962 and it failed to pass the lower house by two votes. A year of intense efforts by local organizations and repeated public mention by this office of the Department's interest followed. This year a public accommodations bill was introduced during the regular session of the Maryland Legislature by the Governor who again requested the endorsement of the Department of State concerning the need for such a law. The bill was passed by both houses.

The public accommodations law in Maryland is limited in its scope to eleven counties and Baltimore City. However, the implication of the passage of the law are much broader than its coverage indicates. The State government is put on record supporting the principle of equal access to places of public accommodations for all people. Places of public accommodations are no longer considered strictly private property having the right to admit only the white public. The business community directly affected by the law has admitted, through its reluctance to integrate voluntarily and its acceptance of the law, that compliance with the law is more desirable than voluntary integration. On the other hand, the failure of a citizens' petition movement to block the law indicates that most customers, who were blamed by the businessmen as their reason for not integrating voluntarily, either favor integration or do not really care.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

On February 27, 1963, Mr. Jerbi, First Secretary at the Embassy of Libya, informed the office of Special Protocol Services that Mr. Farag Bel Kassem Misallati, a Libyan student on an AID grant, was jailed in Berkley, California on the charge of passing bad checks. The Embassy requested the Department's aid in squashing the incident, obtaining the student's release from jail and his immediate deportation.

Special Protocol Services contacted police authorities in Berkley, California and Reno, Nevada where Misallati had been a college student. Mr. Alfred DeLucchi, District Attorney in Berkley, agreed to dismiss the charges if the Embassy would make restitution and arrange for immediate deportation. Nevada police authorities were also asked to make a thorough search for outstanding bad checks and they agreed to waive extradition rights if restitution and deportation were imminent. The Embassy was informed of this and immediately sent checks of \$245 and \$1,659.54 to Berkley and Reno, respectively. Misallati complained about being deported and his departure by air had to be delayed until March 25. Solution of this problem was coordinated with INS, AID and the Embassy itself.

On March 11, Captain M. Ata Rabbani, Air Attache of the Embassy of Pakistan informed the office of Special Protocol Services that on March 9 his car, bearing DPL tags, had been towed away by a private towing firm from in front of the River House Apartments and that he had had to pay \$15 to retrieve his car in addition to \$56.00 damages done in towing. A check with the Legal Department confirmed our opinion that the apartment house management, Morris Cafritz and Company, were entirely in the wrong and were liable for the towing charges and damages to the car. Cafritz's legal adviser was contacted and, realizing the legal implications of the incident, said that the Cafritz management would pay the towing fees and the cost of repairs.

Mr. Kolb, a Washington resident, informed the office of Special Protocol Services in March that his son had been bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. Arosemena, Minister of the Embassy of Ecuador, and that the dog had not been placed under observation by health authorities because of its "diplomatic immunity". Mr. Kolb requested help in determining whether or not the dog was rabid and whether Mr. Arosemena would pay \$15.00 doctor's bills. This office contacted Mr. Arosemena's lawyer who said a check was being forwarded to Mr. Kolb and also that the dog had rabies tags, had been placed under observation as a precaution, and had not been found to be rabid.

The office of Special Protocol Services settled a disputed bill for transportation of household goods belonging to Mr. Mohamed Hamed Ibrahim, Commercial Secretary of the Embassy of UAR. The misunderstanding was caused because the Embassy was not advised that there would be a difference in charge between train shipment as had originally been contracted and Mr. Ibrahim's subsequent request for truck delivery. The bill was then paid in full.

A number of traffic accident cases required action by this office. The car belonging to the Ambassador of Finland was hit by a D.C. Sanitation truck. The office of Special Protocol Services informally found out that the case was being processed by Corporation Counsel but very slowly. A formal request was made to Commissioner Clark to see if a settlement could be reached quickly. The case was resolved when the District of Columbia paid for all damages.

Captain Espinosa of the Embassy of Ecuador was involved in an automobile accident with Mr. Frank Fleming, Washington, D. C. Mr. Fleming gave a false address and phone number at the scene of the accident so that Captain Espinosa was unable to contact him and arrive at a settlement for damages. Since Mr. Fleming was apparently at fault in the accident, this was a serious infraction of police regulations. Special Protocol Services did extensive investigating and, in coordination with the Motor Vehicle Bureau of Washington and Maryland and other authorities, was able to locate Fleming. Fleming makes his living as a bus driver and since his license has now been suspended because of the accident, Captain Espinosa is expected to receive quick settlement of damages.

An employee from the Embassy of South Africa was involved in an automobile accident. The office of Special Protocol Services, after conferences with the Embassy, verified her immunity to her insurance company but advised them that the Embassy wished to waive her immunity in order that the case might be settled civilly.

Personal immunity was affirmed, denied, or defined on numerous occasions in answer to queries from Immigration and Naturalization Service, Municipal Courts, police authorities, insurance companies, lawyers, etc.

Upon the request of the Embassy, the office of Special Protocol Services investigated the possibility of medical treatment for the wife of Mr. Oscar Prener of the Embassy of Guatemala. Mrs. Prener required deep radiation treatments for carcinoma of the ovaries. Although free treatment was not available at National Institutes of Health because their program in the field had been terminated, a number of clinics in Washington were located which would perform the treatments at a nominal charge.

Much time and effort is expended by this office to persuade foreign nationals, diplomatic officers and embassies to honor their debts. In some cases, more than one debt is outstanding against the same individual or government. Most creditors usually contact their Congressman who in turn request an answer. These complaints can never be handled in a routine manner. Although progress is slow in persuading the payment of debts, constant and tactful effort on the part of this office has resulted in the ultimate satisfactory resolution of many bad debts.

SPECIAL REQUESTS

At the request of the International Relations Club of the Wayland Baptist College, the office of Special Protocol Services made arrangements for Ambassador Udochi of Nigeria, and Ambassador Kelfa-Caulker from Sierra Leone to speak at their International Relations Conference on February 14-16, 1963. State Advisory representative, Glenn E. Garrett, notified Governor John Connally of the Ambassadors' visit to Texas, and the Governor sent them greetings of welcome upon their arrival.

At the request of the St. Petersburg Lions Club of St. Petersburg, Florida, the office of Special Protocol Services made arrangements for Ambassador Juan Plata of Paraguay to be guest speaker at their annual goodwill banquet held on February 15, 1963.

Through the assistance of this office, the Ludlow Community Association sent invitations to all African ambassadors to attend their Open House to be held on February 23. Several of the Ambassadors or their representatives were able to accept the invitation, and officials of the Ludlow Community Association notified this office of the success of their program.

At the request of the Spanish Desk, the office of Special Protocol Services made an appointment for Mr. Robles Piquer of the Ministry of Information and Tourism of Spain to see Governor Brown of California in order to extend an invitation to Governor Brown to attend the Serra Festival in Majorca in June.

At the request of Congressman Hechler, this office made arrangements for 22 college students to visit the Embassy of Mexico on March 23.

The office of Special Protocol Services assisted the Counselor for Political Affairs of the Embassy of Switzerland, Mr. Denis Granjean and his family, to visit the naval shipyard at Norfolk, Virginia.

This office made the necessary arrangements for Ambassador Sow, First Secretary Guigoussou and Second Secretary Moussa of the Embassy of Chad to visit and be conducted through the FBI.

The office of Special Protocol Services assisted in making arrangements for Mr. Osei Tutu, Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of Ghana, to be entertained during his visit to Los Angeles to address the Peace Corps at U.C.L.A. Mr. Tutu visited Disneyland, Paramount Studios, ABC Television studios and was entertained at dinner parties by private citizens.

Through arrangements by the office of Special Protocol Services, Mr. Savio Lottinville, Director of the University of Oklahoma Press, entertained Mr. George Arthur, Second Secretary of the Embassy of Ghana, during his visit to the University of Oklahoma on March 12 and 13 to address members of the Peace Corps at that University.

Special Protocol Services made arrangements for Ambassador Mpaniye of Rwanda to pay a courtesy call on Dr. Jack R. Bohanan, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Department of Commerce, on March 26. The Ambassador was also briefed on the activities of the Department of Commerce.

On April 9, Special Protocol Services made arrangements for the Swedish Ambassador and Mr. Jarring and their guests from Sweden, Governor and Mrs. Nordenstam of Smaland, Jankoping, to be taken on a private White House tour.

Special Protocol made arrangements for the Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Miloslav Ruzek, and his party to be conducted on a tour of a textile factory in Morganton, North Carolina on April 10. Hosts at a luncheon given in honor of the Ambassador were North Carolina State Representatives, Judge H. L. Riddle, Jr. and Mr. Saul Cheslock.

Special Protocol made arrangements for the welcoming and entertainment of Mr. Jux Ratsimbazafy, Charge d'Affaires of the Malagasy Republic, during his visit to the University of Colorado to attend a World Affairs Conference from April 6 to April 10.

Special Protocol made arrangements for Ambassador Mpaniye of the Embassy of Rwanda to pay a courtesy call on Dr. Roland Renne, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Department of Agriculture, on April 17. Mr. Edmund Glenn of Language Services accompanied the Ambassador as interpreter. The Ambassador was also briefed on the various activities of the Department of Agriculture.

This office contacted the State Advisory Representatives of the States of California and Washington to make arrangements to welcome Mr. Clement Adeniji, Second Secretary of the Embassy of Nigeria, while on a trip to Pasadena, California and Seattle, Washington.

On May 8, Special Protocol provided material on the organization and functions of the Office of Protocol to Mr. Houre Poincaré, Counselor of the Ivory Coast Republic, to forward to his Minister of Protocol in Abidjan.

A White House tour on May 8 was arranged by Special Protocol for members of the diplomatic community representing the Congo Brazzaville and Leopoldville, Gabon, Niger, Mali, Dahomey and the Cameroons.

At the request of the 1963 Veskee Co-chairmen of Iowa State University, Special Protocol arranged for diplomats representing the embassies of Switzerland, Thailand and Congo Leopoldville to attend the university's student festival and participate in their international forum on May 2, 3 and 4.

This office has cooperated with the Metropolitan YMCA in developing an international camp for boys. The YMCA is hoping to attract to this summer camp participants from all nations. Special Protocol has arranged for the introduction of this program to the community of foreign officials and foreign guests.

SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. Sanjuan, Director of Special Protocol Services, spoke at the following places during the period covered by this report:

The Jewish War Veterans of the USA at the Montgomery County Jewish Community Center Maryland; the Maryland Senate Committee on Judicial Proceedings on the Public Accommodations legislation in Maryland; the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, Atlanta, Georgia; the Kiwanis Club of Alexandria, Virginia; a group of college students at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Virginia; the District Teachers' Association at Burdick Vocational School in Washington, D. C.; the Parents Weekend Committee of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; a luncheon of the Cliff Dwellers' Society at the U.S. Capitol; the Metropolitan Business and Professional Club of Washington, D. C.; the Washington, D.C. Seminar of the Council for Christian Social Action in the Department of State auditorium; the Montgomery County Council hearings on the repeal of the public accommodations ordinance; Hood College, Frederick, Maryland and the graduating class of York High School, York, Alabama on their visit to Washington.

Pedro A. Sanjuan
Director
Special Protocol Services

TAB A

From the verbatim record of the July 6, 1961 conference, the following statements were those which led directly to the formation of the Diplomatic Housing Committee. These statements were made after a general review of the entire problem.

page 49 ... Mr. Winkler: "The problem is terribly important, it has many angles to it. I would like to make a suggestion that Mr. Luchs, as President of the Real Estate Board, name a committee ... to put their basic heads together, to come up with specific and general ideas."

page 71 ... The Chairman: "Could we explore the possibility of announcing that this group as a whole has agreed to cooperate with the Department of State in exploring ways and means of making more apartments available in desirable locations to African Diplomats?" Mr. N. Bernstein: "I do feel it is somewhat hypocritical to have a resolution from this body, making units available for any members of the African Diplomatic Corps. I think we do have a bigger problem and it is a question of integration in Washington ... I would rather have the resolution be that we make housing available on a non-restrictive basis, that it be available whether they be a diplomat or whether they be colored, or whether Puerto-Rican, but that they qualify in terms of character, in terms of economic ability to pay the rent, in terms of the very terms we use in selecting tenants for any of our buildings ... It may well be that the resolution as (you) phrased it is the kind of resolution that needs to be passed first. It may be a stepping stone to a broader concept." Voice: "I would like to second Mr. Bernstein's notion. I think that the idea of making apartment units available to people only within the Diplomatic Corps is a form of insidious discrimination."

Because the conference was pointed to aid diplomats, the Chairman advised at this point that two consecutive resolutions be made, the first focusing directly on the problem of diplomatic housing. Both resolutions were passed. The first was, as phrased by the Chairman:

page 76 ... "To form a committee and that its objective would be to enlarge the number of facilities available to foreign diplomats.

The second resolution as re-phrased by Commissioner Tobriner: page 80 of the record, was: "That this group agrees to work towards the elimination of housing restrictions, based on color or race."

Minutes of the first meeting of the
WASHINGTON HOUSING COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Washington Housing Committee convened at 4:10 p.m. July 10, 1961. Members Leo Bernstein, Norman Bernstein, Morris Cafritz, George DeFranceaux, Angier Biddle Duke, Justin Henders, Frank J. Luchs, Louis Richman, Pedro A. Sanjuan, Walter M. Tobriner, Robert C. Weaver, Mark Winkler, were present. After brief remarks of welcome by the Chief of Protocol, Angier Biddle Duke, Mr. Luchs took the chair.

Mr. Luchs first asked for reconsideration of his nomination for chairmanship. After brief discussion he was given a unanimous vote of confidence. He then called for nominations for Vice Chairman. The nomination of Mark Winkler was proposed by Mr. Cafritz, seconded by Mr. N. Bernstein and passed by a unanimous vote. The Chairman proposed that Miss O'Bannon act as secretary for the Committee.

Mr. Luchs called for definition of the Committee's precise scope of responsibility commenting that he considered there to be two basic aspects of the housing problem: restrictions on the basis of race, color or creed; and discrimination against diplomatic tenants in general. He also suggested assurances from the State Department that it would use its good offices to support the just claims of real estate owners' demands for rent payment, damage compensation, etc. from diplomatic tenants. His recommendation was that the Committee limit itself to the African diplomat housing problem and not take on the nation-wide problem and responsibility, for to do so might well endanger the success of accomplishing the limited objective.

There was general agreement that the Committee was bound by the terms of the resolution but that the issue of discrimination per se, explicitly stated in Mr. N. Bernstein's resolution was understood and well taken. It was felt by a number in the group that the Committee's success in housing African diplomats would facilitate the adoption of a policy of acceptance on bases other than race and color. Messrs. Weaver and Winkler commented that the job would not stop with the African diplomats but that the resolution of discrimination per se would be a matter of time.

Mr. N. Bernstein again called to the attention of the group the intent of his resolution in that he felt it was a practical approach as tenant reaction to an African diplomat would be the same as to an American Negro. (There was general assent.) Mr. N. Bernstein also stated that the Committee would be put in a difficult posture in advocating special exceptions for African diplomats while leaving American citizens the same privileges. Furthermore he did not feel the adoption of his resolution would impede the work of the Committee.

Mr. Tobriner pointed out that this Committee was formed under the auspices of the Office of Protocol, Department of State. The adoption of such a comprehensive resolution might involve the Department in areas where it does

not claim competence or jurisdiction. He suggested that another committee perhaps be formed by the Real Estate Board for the broader purpose of eliminating all discriminatory practices on the basis of race, religion or color.

Mr. Duke then stated that the policy of the Department is to advocate open occupancy but the Chief of Protocol has the particular function of affording diplomatic services and courtesies. He suggested that we tackle the problem of the limited area of housing of African diplomats on behalf of the Office of Protocol. Several gentlemen (Messrs. Caffritz, Luchs, Richman) spoke in agreement that the Committee should concentrate on the well-being of African diplomats in the U.S. and use the demonstration method to ease general discriminatory restrictions.

The Chairman called for discussion on procedures and asked Mr. Sanjuan to give a brief description of the present situation. Mr. Sanjuan stated momentarily there were only four or five African diplomats needing immediate housing facilities. He went on to say that this number did not, of course, reflect the many families that were inappropriately housed, nor did resolution of the quantitative problem answer the longer-range and more important problem of eliminating the possibility of a rebuff when the African inquired of an apartment vacancy.

At this point Mr. N. Bernstein made several suggestions. He first suggested that the Committee underwrite a half-page advertisement soliciting homes and apartments from individuals. This suggestion met with considerable opposition and Mr. Weaver remarked that neither as an individual nor as a public official would he be a party to a public appeal on behalf of African diplomats while the appeal excluded consideration of an American minority. Additionally, the State Department should not be party to such an appeal.

Mr. N. Bernstein then suggested that a comprehensive list of apartments and owners should be drawn up so that the work of the Committee could be focused and limited to concerned individuals. Mr. Duke said that the Department was in possession of such a list which had been drawn up by the Real Estate Board.

Mr. De Franceaux pressed the need for more extensive public education measures. There was discussion and Mr. Duke said he would very much like some kind of statement, issued apart from the Committee, to the effect that all housing should be opened to all and which would appeal to conscience and morality. Mr. Winkler pointed out that although the Committee was limited, individuals should feel free to take further steps.

The Chairman called for more specific commitments from the real estate owner members of the Committee. Mr. Richman volunteered units in his apartment houses and upon request Mr. L. Bernstein indicated he would speak to his son who now managed the Bernstein properties for a commitment. Mr. Luchs spoke on behalf of Mr. William Magazine who has also offered his properties.

Discussion now turned to the content of the press release. After debate it was agreed that there were three fundamental accomplishments of the day's meeting. The immediate problem of providing an adequate number of units for African diplomats now requiring housing had been solved. Machinery is established for meeting subsequent and recurring needs of diplomats and, although the Committee is limited by the terms of the resolution, every member recognizes that this is only an aspect of a larger question. Mr. Duke will act as spokesman for the group. No individual statements are to be made.

With respect to the suggestion of Mr. De Franceaux that the membership of the Committee be enlarged, Mr. Luchs asked that the participation of any new individual be cleared through him before being brought to the meeting. Mr. Winkler suggested that several large interests be approached, e.g. Clarence Dodge, E. G. Smithy Co., and Charles Smith.

Mr. Richman's proposal that a letter including remarks by the Under Secretary, an outline of the Committee's problem and endeavors to resolve it be sent to all realtors and owners as an appeal for their cooperation was adopted by the Committee. The letter will go out immediately and be followed up by personal contacts by individual Committee members.

A second meeting was scheduled for Tuesday, July 25 in Room 1406 of the Department of State.

The Committee adjourned at 6:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Marsha A. O'Bannon
Secretary

U.S. ACTS TO HOUSE AFRICA DIPLOMATS

Real Estate Men Pledge Aid at Washington Meeting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The White House and the State Department announced today that they are in the process of setting up a new office to handle the housing needs of African diplomats in Washington.

James I. Woodard, special assistant to President Eisenhower, said in a statement issued today that the new office will be headed by a "board of directors" composed of representatives of the real estate industry and the State Department.

The board will be made up of "leading real estate men" and will be responsible for finding and securing housing for African diplomats in Washington.

Woodard said that the new office will be set up "as soon as possible" and will be "a permanent organization."

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Nine Realty Men Pledge to Help Find Apartments for African Diplomats

By THE WASHINGTON POST

The members of the Board of Directors of the National Real Estate Association today pledged to help find housing for African diplomats in Washington.

The board, which was formed by the State Department, will be made up of "leading real estate men" and will be responsible for finding and securing housing for African diplomats in Washington.

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YALE LAW JOURNAL
401A YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN . CONNECTICUT

Office of the
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

June 19, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Will you join us in honoring the Journal's business secretary, Miss Marie McMahon? For thirty-eight years---over half the life of the Journal --- "Miss Mac," with her shy smile, infinite forbearance, and sure fingers, has seen this organization through crisis upon crisis. Now she is retiring; we think you will agree that she deserves more of the Journal than the University's standard retirement plan. Therefore, I am writing you and her other editors in the hope that you will be willing to help finance the Journal's tribute to her. I think, as well, that you will enjoy reading the enclosed tribute, which a member of last year's editorial board paid to Miss Mac at her retirement party last week.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Peter L. Strauss
Peter L. Strauss
Editor in Chief

P.S.: Please make your check payable to the YALE LAW JOURNAL, should you care to send one.

Linda -
\$25 -

To MISS MARIE McMAHON
Business Secretary, Yale Law Journal
Volumes 35-72

For thirty-eight years - over one-half the life of the Journal - Miss Marie McMahon, with her shy smile, infinite forbearance and sure fingers, has seen this organization through crisis after crisis. She has humored an unending processing of omniscient editorial boards, has weathered the wrath of outraged source-checkers and equally outraged contributors, and has quietly replaced impressionistic spelling, punctuation and form with the wisdom of Noah Webster, the blue book and her own persistent common sense. Her timid inquiry: "Could he really have meant to say this?" and "What do you suppose this could mean?" has been the gentlest of correctives to continual folly. And to despairing editorial boards faced with the prospect of authors without deadlines and deadlines without authors, Miss Mac's very presence has brought the assurance and consolation of the seer's words, that "this too shall pass."

Of necessity, each Journal Board that worked with Miss Mac came away with its own set of experiences, personal reminiscences and unique recollections. There is no way of bringing all these together here and now. Only Miss Mac can know them all; we and our predecessors can know only the smallest portion. And yet, because to each of us, Miss Mac has seemed like a timeless and constant spirit, it seems somehow as if we can glimpse more and can guess at the essence of what she brought to each board in turn.

We know, for instance, from our own experience and from Dean Rostow's tribute, that Miss Mac must have given to each board the bounty of her magic touch, transmuting linear miles of illegible script into orderly, workable and readable type; that she has ever and again taken our scraps of paper and mutilated pages and through her alchemy transformed them into printer's copy in which we might take genuine and long-recurring pride.

But, even now, we can go beyond this, and from our own meagre experience, can hazard a characterization of what Miss Mac has brought to the Journal for so many decades. Perhaps that contribution is best approached by an experience that Miss Mac must have known several times weekly and indeed daily. A significant part of her day is spent hearing statements like: "I've got to have this right away"; "When is the soonest this can be ready?"; "I promised this to the printer three days ago"; "This has got to go out right away or the author will blow his stack"; "We have to have this ready for a source check tonight"; "The deadline is in two days and only one-third of the copy has gone off to the printer"; "Miss Mac, there are just a few changes I wanted to make before this went off to the printer tomorrow morning"; and on and on the list could read. If Miss Mac has heard such statements once, she has heard them a million times. Urgent, emergency, crisis, due yesterday, top priority, drop everything, the Dean wants, the chief wants, the author wants, I want - all that has rung in her ears for more than thirty years. And she

has lived with this pace - but in doing so, she has done far more than that.

Each of us who has come to her with his all important demands has come to understand the necessity of give and take - but perhaps most important of all, we have learned in some measure from Miss Mac that human beings are not automations, that mere shouting and harassment will not guarantee performance, and that sensitivity and empathy and humor are needed in every phase of our lives. It has been no small achievement for Miss Mac to din this lesson into our heads. For we are but students and we live in our own small and circumscribed world - a world in which we are, in some sense, kings by virtue of sheer wit and mere quickness. We are wont to rule that world with the arrogance and unseeingness of the baby and the autocrat. Membership on the Journal is from one point of view an invitation to greater blindness, for it seems to be a confirmation of the view that skill and wit alone will carry all before it. And Miss Mac knows as few others know, as an elite, within an elite law school we forget, not in theory perhaps, but in the relentless demands of petty details, that there is no substitute for humanity - and no value more ultimate. For thirty-eight years she has been the constant in this learning experience.

When we first came on Journal or first gave some copy to Miss Mac, most of us assumed that in some way she was a sort of ageless typing machine, infinitely dependable, self-repairing and wondrously efficient. We could not then realize that her own quiet shyness and helpfulness was the beginning of a reproof that helped our growth, not as legal technicians, but as human beings. For each person, the experience and the realization has come by its own unique sequence of events. But for all there was some realization of the self-betraying as well as self-defeating result of treating any human being as simply someone to be used. It is a lesson that a person without Miss Mac's gentleness, quietness, kindness and lack of pettiness could hardly have taught to generation after generation of what one enraged contributor called "arrogant young pups".

If then we could guess from our own experience some of what those who have gone before owe most to Miss Mac, it would be something like this:

Marie McMahon has been for over 30 years a quiet, unobtrusive and infinitely patient co-worker. She has been the center and heart of an operation which seemed purely and solely devoted to turning out volumes of print. Yet, the by-product and perhaps the main product of that enterprise has been turning young men and women into compassionate, tolerant human beings. And in no small measure that process has been initiated and shaped by Miss Mac's quick smile, quiet warmth, shy humor and, on occasion, frank confidence.

Those privileged among us have been regaled by stories of the past, by personal reminiscences, and by uniquely perceptive assessments of past Journal members. For Miss Mac has known us, helped us and remembered us not by our class standing, our intellectual prowess or our aggressive competitiveness. Rather she has known us as we con-

duct ourselves as human beings. And all of us have been judged by her in that respect with great and unceasing charity. In turn, we have striven to be worthy of the gentle warmth which she has so continuously extended.

One final word needs be said - though already too many words have been extended and the tribute still remains woefully inadequate to the subject. That is this:

Miss Mac's counterparts at Harvard, Columbia and other law schools have generally numbered two or three, if not more, full-time secretaries, equipped with electric typewriters, numerous phones and office furniture far beyond anything in Miss Mac's cramped headquarters. Men always have a tendency to look back to the past and say: "That was the era of giants; that was when great men stalked the earth." But we know that today, in its own way, such an era closes for us when one smiling, graying typist, armed with a battered Remington, has held her own - and then some - against the secretarial legions of our automated rivals.

Yet the disparity between the physical equipment and the standard of performance is a small measure of the contribution Miss Mac has made. For she has been a unique part of a unique institution. And in her own way, she has toiled long and succeeded greatly in the task Yale has set for itself of producing a distinctive breed of lawyers.

The Journal attempts to do for its members in concentrated form what this law school attempts to do for all its students: treat them as individuals that they will treasure individuality; treat them as human beings that they will prize humanity; treat them as adults that they will bear responsibility; and forgive them their weaknesses that they will be not overharsh toward the weaknesses of others. Each Journal member has, in some measure, learned these lessons - not only at the hands of his professors - but also, and perhaps most directly, from Miss Mac. And in the final analysis, it is the gentleness and humanity with which Miss Mac has touched our lives that we must value most - and that we will most miss.

Form No. CVL-12

Rev. 6-7-63

Civil Rights Division

nt of State

Miss

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

- (/) Assistant Attorney General
- () First Assistant
- () Second Assistant
- () Trial Staff
- ()
- () Chief, General Litigation Sec.
- () Head, Const. Rts. Unit
- ()
- () Chief, Appeals and Research Sec.
- () Federal Custody Unit
- ()
- () Chief, Voting and Election Sec.
- ()
- ()

REMARKS:

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Department of State

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Noon

FROM: Cairo

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2451, June 27, 3 P.M.

PRIORITY.

ACTION DEPARTMENT 2451, INFORMATION ATHENS 58.

ATHENS FOR WARREN.

DEPIEL 3647 (not sent Athens).

Arranging Warren visit for maximum promotion US interests with enthusiastic backing Cairo Governor Dessouki which should ensure success but unable provide details before Monday. Nasser appointment likely but Presidency never gives final answer until visitor arrives UAR. Proposed lecture American Federal System with emphasis nature Federal-State relationships in Civil Rights issue useful and appropriate here. Inevitable press conference and filmed TV interview would provide additional opportunity indicate complexities rights problem.

SCP-EXEMPT.

BADEAU

MBK-17

144-03

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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, President

ST-12A (1-10)

15	SEALS
DL	Day Letter
NL	Night Letter
LT	International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination.

119P EDT JUN 25 53 SYB160

SY CDU557 VAA32 47/45 PD INTL FR CD HABANA VIA WUCABLES 25 NPT

LOUIS E LOMAX (114-83 179 ST)

~~114-29-165~~ JAMAICA (LINY)

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ASSIST CELEBRATION 25 OF JULY
TENTH ANNIVERSARY STOP IF ACCEPTED MEXICO-HABANA TRIP PLACEAT
YOUR DISPOSAL STOP WE BEG YOUR EARLIEST REPLY STOP GREETINGS
GIRALDO MAZOLZINSTITUTO CUBANO DE AMISTAD CON LOS PSEBLOS.

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

AXT 7 594971

MRS LOMAX

EVK

230P EDT MC

TO B

Louis E. Lomax
114-83 179th Street
St. Albans, New York



Burke Marshall, Asst. Atty. General
The Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Form No. CVR-17
Rev. 6-7-63) Civil Rights Division

Misc:

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

- (/) Assistant Attorney General
- () First Assistant
- () Second Assistant
- () Trial Staff
- ()
- () Chief, General Litigation Sec.
- () Head, Const. Rts. Unit
- ()
- () Chief, Appeals & Research Sec.
- () Federal Custody Unit
- ()
- () Chief, Voting & Election Sec.
- ()
- ()

REMARKS:

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Department of State

53-W

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Action

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5:34 PM.

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Info

FROM: MONTEVIDEO

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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JUS

RMR

PRIORITY

SUB: GEORGE WASHINGTON STATUE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

REF: DEPTTEL 567, COERR-BELL TELECON

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION HAS INVITED SENATOR INDUYE TO ADDRESS ITS LUNCHEON NOON JULY 3. WE RECOMMEND THAT SENATOR ACCEPT INVITATION AND USE OPPORTUNITY SPEAK ON CIVIL LIBERTIES. THIS TOPIC HIGHLY PUBLICIZED IN URUGUAY. GENERAL REACTION HAS BEEN SHOCK AT RACIAL STRIFE BUT STRONG APPROVAL PRESIDENT'S EFFORTS RESOLVE PROBLEM. WE SUGGEST SENATOR SPEAK ALONG FOLLOWING LINES:

I WISH SPEAK SUBJECT CIVIL LIBERTIES SINCE UNDERSTANDING IMPORTANT TO AMERICANS AND TO OUR FRIENDS IN URUGUAY AND THROUGHOUT WORLD. I ESPECIALLY QUALIFIED BECAUSE REPRESENT HAWAII WHERE FOUR ETHNIC GROUPS SUCCESSFULLY LIVE TOGETHER IN COMPLETE FRIENDSHIP.

PROBLEM IN U.S. OF RACIAL RELATIONS VERY REAL AND IS BLIGHT ON OUR DEMOCRACY, FAILURE TO BRING PRINCIPLES OF DECLARATION INDEPENDENCE TO ALL CITIZENS. REALIZATION EXISTENCE PROBLEM FIRST AND IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD SOLUTION.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY LEADING AMERICAN PEOPLE IN ATTEMPT REACH SOLUTION. OUR NATION FOUNDED BY MEN SEEKING FREEDOM WHICH THEY ACCOMPLISHED FOR THEMSELVES AND MILLIONS OF IMMIGRANTS. DID NOT APPLY FREEDOM TO NEGRO SLAVES UNTIL MEN OF GOOD WILL

/WON

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-2- 983, JUNE 27. FROM MONTEVIDEO.

WON IT IN CIVIL WAR. HERITAGE OF THIS SLAVERY IS THE PRESENT RACE PROBLEM. AMONG REASONS FOR PRESENT PROBLEM ONE HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND LITTLE UNDERSTOOD IS FEDERAL NATURE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DOES NOT HAVE POLICE POWER. THIS LIMITATION ON CONTROL OF INDIVIDUAL RELATIONS LIMITS ABILITY OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SOLVE PROBLEMS AND PLACES BURDEN ON STATES. FEDERAL SYSTEM ADOPTED TO PRESERVE FREEDOM WHICH IT HAS SUCCESSFULLY DONE FOR TWO CENTURIES. URUGUAY ALSO HAS DECENTRALIZED SYSTEM GOVERNMENT. BOTH FOR URUGUAY AND FOR U.S. SYSTEM IN ITSELF GOOD AND SHOULD BE PRESERVED. CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON NOT AS CAPABLE OF GOVERNING LOCAL PROBLEMS HAWAII AS LEGISLATORS IN HONOLULU.

ATTEMPTS REACH SOLUTION WITHIN FEDERAL SYSTEM ON LEVELS OF INDIVIDUAL, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. MANY SPONTANEOUS EXAMPLES VOLUNTARY INTEGRATION PRIVATELY OWNED FACILITIES. FINEST NEW EXAMPLE FRIENDSHIP OFFERED BY WHITE STUDENTS TO NEW NEGRO STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY ALABAMA. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS RESPONDING TO NEED FOR LEGISLATION ELIMINATING SEGREGATION IN FACILITIES OPEN PUBLIC. THIRTY STATES HAVE SUCH LAWS. ALSO MANY CITIES. PRESIDENT HAS RULED NO FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO SEGREGATED HOUSING. DEPARTMENT JUSTICE HIGHLY ACTIVE IN FIELD VOTING RIGHTS AND SCHOOL SEGREGATION. LATTER HELPED BY VOLUNTARY INTEGRATION PRIVATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS SUCH AS CATHOLIC SCHOOLS NEW ORLEANS. PRESIDENT USING FULL MORAL POWERS HIS OFFICE PROMOTE CAUSE RACIAL EQUALITY. JUNE 19 MESSAGE TO CONGRESS CHALLENGE TO MORAL CONSCIENCE OF CONGRESS AND AMERICAN PEOPLE.

ANY THOUGHT THAT RACES CANNOT LIVE TOGETHER PROVED FALLACIOUS BY HAWAIIAN EXPERIENCE. HAWAIIANS, CAUCASIANS, JAPANESE AND CHINESE (LATTER TWO GROUPS BROUGHT IN AS AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN CONDITIONS SOMEWHAT SIMILAR NEGRO /LABORERS

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-3- 983, JUNE 27. FROM MONTEVIDEO.

LABORERS IN CONTINENTAL U.S.) LIVE TOGETHER IN HIGHLY
INTEGRATED SOCIETY OF MUTUAL RESPECT AND FRIENDSHIP. WHAT
MEN OF GOOD WILL ACCOMPLISHED HAWAII CAN CERTAINLY BE
ACCOMPLISHED IN REMAINDER U.S."

EMBASSY HAS COMPLETE TEXT SPEECH SUMMARIZED ABOVE. PLEASE
ADVISE IF ACCEPTABLE.

COERR

DDD/20

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U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY
Washington, D.C.

FOREIGN EMPLOYEE TRAINING PROGRAM NO. 63-5

June 27 - August 23, 1963

PARTICIPANTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Miss Lilian Rose ALENIUS	Helsinki, Finland	Cultural
Dr. Reza AMINI	Tehran, Iran	Press and public affairs
Mr. ShivaJirao B. BHONSLE	New Delhi, India	Radio
Mrs. Rosa CARABULEA	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Publications
Mr. William DUNN	London, England	Press
Mr. Luigi GIARROSSO	Naples, Italy	Public affairs
Mr. Dong Kull JEU	Seoul, Korea	Motion pictures (local production and distribution)
Mr. Subramanian RAMAN	Bombay, India	Press
Mr. Kazim Husain RAZ	Lahore, Pakistan	Press and publications
Mr. Tatsuya SAGIMURA	Tokyo, Japan	Book publication and translation
Mrs. Chinda SINGHAPRICHIA	Bangkok, Thailand	Library

John Doe saw.

IOA/T

Mr. Mc

AGENCY

This is for the USIA foreign service
officers' briefing at 10:00 Monday morning.

L

*President's
file*

June 30, 1963

John N. Wrighten, Esq.
Executive Secretary
Progressive Democrats of
South Carolina
230 Coming Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Wrighten:

The President has asked me to reply
to your letter of June 19 about the sit-
uation in Charleston. We will look into
it to see if we can be of any assistance
to the community.

Very truly yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

JOHN H. WRIGHTEN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
230 COMING STREET
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 19, 1963

THE WHITE HOUSE
JUN 20 2 26 PM '63
RECEIVED

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. President:

" I am sure through the news you have been reading about the Demonstrations in the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

It appears to me unless you use your moral influence to bring this thing to a head, we are headed for trouble. Therefore, I take this opportunity to ask you to use the prestige of the President's Office, and try to see if an amicable solution to this demonstration problem could be suggested and work out by the governing bodies of the City of Charleston.

I am of the opinion if you were to contact the Honorable Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard, and advise him to establish a Bi-Racial Committee here in Charleston, something tangible here might be worked out before it is too late.

The Charleston's County Jail is full to its capacity with teen-age Freedom Lovers, and also the Charleston County Prison Farm. I am positive if you were to use the prestige of the office of the President, something tangible in Charleston could be done or worked out immediately. I remain

Respectfully yours,

John H. Wrighten
John H. Wrighten, Executive Secretary
of the Progressive Democrats of
South Carolina

JHW/p

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUT. SLIP

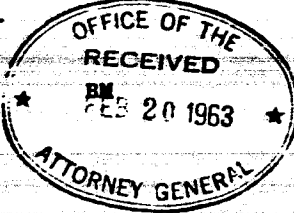
TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <u>The Attorney General</u>	
2. <u>Ed Guthman</u>	
3. <u>Burke Marshall</u>	
4. _____	
5. _____	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

19 February

This is a surprise. Time has turned honest.

RL

FROM	
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT. DATE

PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON

575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 8-5600

CABLE: LONGSIGHT, N.Y.

ARTHUR J. COHEN
COUNSEL

RANDOLPH E. PAUL 100-000
LOUIS S. WEISS 100-000

SHAMON H. RIFKIND
ROBERT E. SAMUELS
JOHN F. WHARTON
LLOYD R. GARRISON
MYER D. WERNER
HOWARD A. SETTE
H. RUSSELL WHIGGALL
ALEXANDER WEINSTEIN
ADRIAN W. DEWING
EDWARD G. MILLER, JR.
MORRIS B. ABRAM
RODOLOFO ROCHLIN
PAUL J. NEWSON
JOSEPH S. ISERMAN
JAMES S. LEWIS
SIDNEY R. NUSSENFELD
BARTON ALEINBARD
NORMAN ZELENSKY
JOHN E. WASSERDALE
JAY H. TOPKIS
EDWARD R. COSTIKYAN
ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY, JR.
JOHN C. TAYLOR, JR.
BERNARD H. GREENE
ERNEST RUBENSTEIN

February 18, 1963

Hon. Burke Marshall
Department of Justice
Constitution Ave. & 10 St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Enclosed please find copy of a telegram
received this morning, which is more than somewhat
contradictory to the letter I furnished you of February
7th.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Morris
Morris B. Abram

Enclosure

① *Attorney General*

② *Ed Guthman*

*This is a surprise.
Time has turned back.*
fs

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

FF-1201 (1-1-57)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is the time of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME.

AHA360 AH-NA687

PD WUX NEW YORK NY 16 538P EST

MORRIS B ABRAM

PAUL WEISS RIFKIND WHARTON AND GARRISON 575 MADISON AVE
NYK

THE EDITORS OF TIME MAGAZINE HAVE RECEIVED YOUR LETTER PLAN
TO PRINT EXCERPTS FROM IT IN THE LETTERS SECTION OF THE ISSUE
DATED FEB 22

NANCY FABER LETTERS EDITOR

22

(27).

Meice

June 22, 1963

Honorable Frank E. Smith, Director
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Frank:

Thank you for the note on your former
constituent. You have some remarkable
ones. It is going to cause a great deal
of turmoil if this one is not brought to
justice.

-
Best regards,

Burke Marshall

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
405 New Sprinkle Building

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

June 26, 1963

The Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Perhaps you will be interested in some of my personal contacts with the man charged in the murder of Medgar Evers.

Several years ago De La (Delay) Beckworth came to my office in Greenwood to ask, in general, why the world was in the hands of the Communists.

"Let me know if I can kill a nigger for you," were his parting words.

De La is a product of all right-wing, racist organizations. He was district treasurer of the Sons of the American Revolution for several years and active in their affairs. He was an associate of the local John Birch leaders. His well known, outspoken talk about Negroes brought him attention and prominence. He occasionally embarrassed the Citizens Council leaders, but they regularly used him as a promoter and agitator.

A few years ago De La sent me a letter he had written to President Eisenhower, abusively protesting the integration of the Armed Forces. I sent it back to him, but he later got it published in one of the local papers. He was a frequent letter-writer to the Memphis Commercial Appeal and the Jackson paper.

Last spring during my campaign Beckworth was the only person in Greenwood who had a Whitten sticker on his car, until the last few days before the primary. He was an active field worker in the Whitten campaign, distributing the various unsigned attacks on my record.

Because of his family background, and acceptance in the local community, I think he should not be written off as an isolated fanatic. There are others like him all around.

Cordially,


Frank E. Smith

Dear Frank:
Thank you for the vote on your
former constituent. You have some
remarkable ones. It is going to cause
a great deal of turmoil if this one is not brought
to justice. Sincerely,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

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Cordially,

Frank R. Smith

Misc.

June 27, 1963

Honorable Irving R. Kaufman
United States Circuit Judge
U.S. Court of Appeals for the
Second Circuit
New York 7, New York

Dear Judge Kaufman:

Thank you very much for sending me a
copy of your opinion in the New Rochelle
case. I saw the newspaper accounts of it,
but am glad of the chance to read it.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
SECOND CIRCUIT

CHAMBERS OF
IRVING R. KAUFMAN
CIRCUIT JUDGE
U. S. COURTHOUSE
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

June 25, 1963

Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

In view of your deep interest in
the New Rochelle Lincoln School litigation, I
am sending you a copy of the opinion I delivered
from the bench at the conclusion of the hearing
yesterday.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Irving R. Kaufman
Irving R. Kaufman
United States Circuit Judge

Enclosure

① Dear Judge Kaufman:
Thank you very much
for sending me a copy of your
opinion in the New Rochelle case.
I saw the newspaper accounts
of it, but am glad of the chance
to read it. Very truly yours,